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1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

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responsibility for any errors in programs we
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Editorial

One surprising facet of the micro-computer industry is the number of people who are interested in both science and science fiction/fantasy.

Such luminaries as Mike Johnston, organiser of the ZX Monthly, Jeff Miller of Llamasoft and Nick Lambert of Quacksoft, have admitted to being science fiction aficionados. Scott Adams (the of Adventureland fame) has a library of more than 3000 SF titles. Dave Langford, a regular contributor to Computer and Video Games has written a number of SF short stories and novels.

Many more games also have a strong SF/fantasy element. Space Invaders, Artic's Ship of Doom, Melbourne House's The Hobbit and Camel's Black Crystal are just a few of the current titles available.

Fires such as Tron, Star Wars and ET have spawned a host of arcade games which are starting to filter through to the more popular micro. SF novels such as Fantastic Voyage, Starship Troopers and Dune are also providing a breeding ground for the imaginations of many more programmers.

It is not a coincidence that Bug-Byte refers to its software as "A door to another dimension".

No one is quite sure how strong the correlation is between SF fan and micro user, but there is no doubt that a correlation exists.

Next Thursday

Ian Logan reveals some of the mysteries hidden in the Spectrum's Draw command while A. Edwards explains how to move a cursor over the On-screen Hi-res graphics screen, without destroying the picture underneath.

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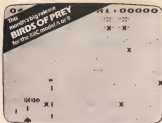
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Price deal

Continued from page 1

to be accompanied by what is claimed to be the company's highest-price protection with a budget exceeding £10m.

Following last week's announcement of Sinclair's computer price reductions, Sinclair staff has now returned to the same level (see Popular Computing Weekly April 28). The price of the ZX Printer also drops from £29.95 to £19.95.

■ **Amstrad's Class Carry** sees three price moves as it adjusts to the depressing launch of last year (£199 computer, the Electron).

We guess expected the Sinclair price to drop prior to the Electron's launch," he said. The agreement cannot compete with the Electron's superior performance in the same price bracket.

The final appearance of the Electron is now expected very shortly — although it may not go on sale in the shops until late summer.

National ZX Users Group closes

THE National ZX User's Club — founded by Tim Harrell three years ago — has closed.

It monthly magazine, Inter-Disc, is to cease publication and its last issue has now been sent to members.

Lee Marks, UK co-ordinator for the club, said: "We feel we have done our job now. When Tim started Inter-Disc there were no local user groups or specialist ZX magazines that were coming a year later than our magazine — where other people are doing the job now have been doing."

None of the specialist ZX magazines — *ZX Computing* and *Sinclair User* — were begun with help from Tim and the National ZX Users Group. Those with memberships still to run are being offered either a full refund for the outstanding period, or discounted purchases from the range of books published by Interdisc Publications.

Interdisc Publications will continue to produce magazines, books and software and Tim Harrell will continue to write and edit new titles.

At its peak the group had over 10,000 members.

Cyborg disc drive for home micros

A NEW five and a half-inch single disc system is being developed by a French company called Cyborg.

The system is designed to be compatible with over 25 microcomputers — including the ZX81, Spectrum, Oray and BBC machines. Connections to the different machines requires only a change of lead.

The system is capable of 100,000 reads per second (rpm) because it incorporates its own 65000Hz processor as part of the disc operating system board. Consequently, the operating system software does not need to be compat-

ible with the host machine.

In the case of the ZX81 implementation, for example, the hexadecimal key is used as an entry to the software, instructing the disc system to download the necessary interfacing software — only 1K is used and this is afterwards returned to the user — going across to the disc system's operating directory.

The Cyborg system uses a conventional 10-inch single-sided single-density disc drive with a formatted disc capacity of over 300K.

Micro income tax guide

AN answer to all those filing problems is provided by a new company called Marston. It is offering a microcomputer program for completing tax returns which will run on most home PCs.

The software package — available for the IBM, Apple, Amstrad, BBC, Dragon 32, BBC Model B, Commodore 64 and 486 Series PC — provides a step-by-step guide. The program leads the user through the 1983 tax return, explaining exactly what to fill in, allowing for the most advantageous tax options and calculating the total tax liability for the year.

For the year.

A version of the program for the IBM/PC has been planned for autumn 1983.

Marston is available for £24.95 from Marston, Marston House, 7 Chertsey Road, Woking, Surrey.

Swiftlink

SWIFTLINK Software — the London-based BBC software house — has ceased trading.

According to the company's founder, Neil Marston, the decision to fold the company has been taken for "personal and financial reasons".

Zeaker micro turns turtle



THE Zeaker Micro Turtle is a two-wheeled mobile robot produced by Colin Roberts.

The Zeaker is controlled from a computer and comes with software which allows its movements to be memorised and reproduced.

A highly accurate pen can be used to create Logo-type graphics. The unit costs £80 as kit done and £100 built (including VAT) and is designed to connect to the ZX81 and ZX Spectrum computers, or will tie to any machine with an 8-bit or 16-bit microprocessor.

Details from Colin Roberts, Beaufort Street off Richmond Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.

The system also incorporates a unique software protection system with the Secure keyboard instructions making discs difficult to copy.

Cyborg's single disc drive is planned for the summer of a price of around £225, including VAT.

The company can be contacted at 22 Boulevard Saint Michel, 75005 Paris, France (Tel 01 033-1 529 41 77).

All change at Quicksilver

CHANGES are taking place at the Quicksilver stable.

Founder Nick Lambert and John Hollis are stepping down from the day-to-day running of the company — Rod Cousins has been appointed general manager.

"Quicksilver has now got to the stage where it is operating smoothly — developing in-



Nick Lambert (left) and Rod Cousins

testing, and marketing new games," explained Nick Lambert.

"John Hollis and I will now be less involved with the day-to-day running of the company, leaving us time for other things."

Nick is understandably cagey about what plans he has, but they involve the setting up of a new company. "We are going to carry on doing what we are good at — which is coming up with new ideas."

"The new company's activities are a development of Quicksilver's — and are software related," he said.

"Our first new project is really John's — he is working on the personal file," added Nick enthusiastically.

"Obviously we will maintain our involvement with QS but as the new company gets going we will make more of our time and be spent on the new project."

● Quicksilver became a limited company in March 1982 and a turn-over of more than £10m is expected this year.



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LETTERS

Oric's non-appearance

In *Popular Computing Weekly* March 8, your News Desk sources were wrong and ordered customers who have ordered the ORC machine (Oric) have been sent 49K models on extended loan and they will apparently be replaced when the 19K and business models.

I ordered a 19K Oric computer at the end of last year at a percent for me was. Again from at Oric to purchase a 49K version at an additional cost of £10 I have not received any other communication in data even though I write to Oric regarding this matter on March 11. My bank reported that my cheque for the purchase price of £189.90 was cashed on February 23.

I would be interested to know how many of your readers have had a similar experience to mine, and obliged if you would return the contents of the letter to Oric as direct written communication does not seem to produce any response from them.

P. W. Jefferson
3 Hinton Wood Avenue
High Wycombe Bucks HP12 3AB

The missing link

The *Sinclair 'T'* program published in Vol 2 No 9 suffered from a genuine and a cosmological inconsistency. The genuine caused the rest of us agonists to disappear in printing, despite the loving (and correct) use of italics. To make it work add

0070-01-0

to the end of the published version of Line 950.

The other problem was less serious. It involved the routine used to estimate the probability that the calculated value of 'C' could be corrected by chance (Jenkinson). When the difference between the means was insignificant (value <1) the routine as published exaggerated the significance. Either way you would have rejected my thoughts that you were dealing with a real difference but that 'C' confidence figure printed out was too small.

A better estimate of this

figure will be obtained by following the alternative suggested below.

Use the formulae: $P = 1 - 0.5^{(1/C)}$
Use the formulae: $P = 1 - 0.5^{(1/C)}$
Use the formulae: $P = 1 - 0.5^{(1/C)}$

Remember that only effects due to response to criticism when 'C' is less than 1, or to criticism when the difference between the means is insignificant.

Colin Woodings
22 Cornwood Avenue
Nantmon
Worcestershire CV11 4TQ

Our thanks to Alan Mitchell of Ladbury, Wolverhampton, for spotting the error and writing to request its improvement, and our apologies for missing off the end of line 950.

Positive action

I have been following the correspondence in your magazine regarding software copyright and piracy and in particular, software libraries. I would like to make the point that while I agree that legitimate software copying will in the long run be detrimental to the industry as a whole, surely the aim is the maximisation of commercial software to protect these programs from copying — a good example is Kodak Software's Rights Manager program for the VME.

Instead of worrying about how hard done by they are, these companies should be doing something positive to help themselves.

Andrew Ward
4 Curry Park
Halsbury
Chorwell

A delicate matter

I was, firstly, that the need to improve my status as print but as I read *Popular Computing Weekly* with interest I have been able to follow the Jefferson-Cutler's Questionnaire dispute with Quaker. From what I like gather from the articles Quaker's is worried about the copying of its tapes before they are returned.

I am pleased to see both parties have reached an agreement out of court that reducing the two-hour period from six months to one month is surely maintaining the

copying of tapes.

After all one month hardly gives you time to achieve a high score! But after six months you are most likely to be fed up with the game and not want to record it before returning it.

I would be interested to order people's views on this delicate matter of copyright.

James McKeith
Chascom Avenue
Tap Street
North Wootton
Kent
Northamptonshire

Memory saver...

I would like to comment on C Whitehead's letter (April 14) which corrects the 'Mixed Game'. It wastes a lot of the memory that the letter tries to make us live.

Assuming then, the Dragon 32 uses five bytes to store a number (I don't know, not owning a Dragon), and so an array of 75 numbers is dimensioned, 75 of which are used 255 bytes are wasted!

If you look carefully at the numbers in lines 370-470 and 640-740 you will see that C and D respectively are increased by 20 each time, i.e. 20, 40, 60, 80.

Now a little thought can replace 30 lines and 9 in C Whitehead's letter with 4 lines.

```

100 0:0=0:0:0
110 0:0=0:0:0
120 0:0=0:0:0
130 0:0=0:0:0
140 0:0=0:0:0
150 0:0=0:0:0
160 0:0=0:0:0
170 0:0=0:0:0
180 0:0=0:0:0
190 0:0=0:0:0
200 0:0=0:0:0
210 0:0=0:0:0
220 0:0=0:0:0
230 0:0=0:0:0
240 0:0=0:0:0
250 0:0=0:0:0
260 0:0=0:0:0
270 0:0=0:0:0
280 0:0=0:0:0
290 0:0=0:0:0
300 0:0=0:0:0
310 0:0=0:0:0
320 0:0=0:0:0
330 0:0=0:0:0
340 0:0=0:0:0
350 0:0=0:0:0
360 0:0=0:0:0
370 0:0=0:0:0
380 0:0=0:0:0
390 0:0=0:0:0
400 0:0=0:0:0
410 0:0=0:0:0
420 0:0=0:0:0
430 0:0=0:0:0
440 0:0=0:0:0
450 0:0=0:0:0
460 0:0=0:0:0
470 0:0=0:0:0
480 0:0=0:0:0
490 0:0=0:0:0
500 0:0=0:0:0
510 0:0=0:0:0
520 0:0=0:0:0
530 0:0=0:0:0
540 0:0=0:0:0
550 0:0=0:0:0
560 0:0=0:0:0
570 0:0=0:0:0
580 0:0=0:0:0
590 0:0=0:0:0
600 0:0=0:0:0
610 0:0=0:0:0
620 0:0=0:0:0
630 0:0=0:0:0
640 0:0=0:0:0
650 0:0=0:0:0
660 0:0=0:0:0
670 0:0=0:0:0
680 0:0=0:0:0
690 0:0=0:0:0
700 0:0=0:0:0
710 0:0=0:0:0
720 0:0=0:0:0
730 0:0=0:0:0
740 0:0=0:0:0
750 0:0=0:0:0
760 0:0=0:0:0
770 0:0=0:0:0
780 0:0=0:0:0
790 0:0=0:0:0
800 0:0=0:0:0
810 0:0=0:0:0
820 0:0=0:0:0
830 0:0=0:0:0
840 0:0=0:0:0
850 0:0=0:0:0
860 0:0=0:0:0
870 0:0=0:0:0
880 0:0=0:0:0
890 0:0=0:0:0
900 0:0=0:0:0
910 0:0=0:0:0
920 0:0=0:0:0
930 0:0=0:0:0
940 0:0=0:0:0
950 0:0=0:0:0
960 0:0=0:0:0
970 0:0=0:0:0
980 0:0=0:0:0
990 0:0=0:0:0
1000 0:0=0:0:0

```

This approach removes 75 numbers of five bytes each, 375 bytes in all in fact, because of all those bytes C Whitehead's alternative probably uses more memory than the original.

Stephen Roberts
20 St James Street
Staffordshire
Donnet SP1 9WQ

Dragon hater!

It is a sad discovery that the *Sinclair ZX Spectrum* owners before you print, I can promise that it is not another bug. It is all to do with the Spectrum's ability to change the colour of an ob-

ject. The program before produces a factor-fact, striped border. Please notice there are no traces of machine code.

```

1 0:0=0:0:0
2 0:0=0:0:0
3 0:0=0:0:0
4 0:0=0:0:0
5 0:0=0:0:0
6 0:0=0:0:0
7 0:0=0:0:0
8 0:0=0:0:0
9 0:0=0:0:0
10 0:0=0:0:0
11 0:0=0:0:0
12 0:0=0:0:0
13 0:0=0:0:0
14 0:0=0:0:0
15 0:0=0:0:0
16 0:0=0:0:0
17 0:0=0:0:0
18 0:0=0:0:0
19 0:0=0:0:0
20 0:0=0:0:0
21 0:0=0:0:0
22 0:0=0:0:0
23 0:0=0:0:0
24 0:0=0:0:0
25 0:0=0:0:0
26 0:0=0:0:0
27 0:0=0:0:0
28 0:0=0:0:0
29 0:0=0:0:0
30 0:0=0:0:0
31 0:0=0:0:0
32 0:0=0:0:0
33 0:0=0:0:0
34 0:0=0:0:0
35 0:0=0:0:0
36 0:0=0:0:0
37 0:0=0:0:0
38 0:0=0:0:0
39 0:0=0:0:0
40 0:0=0:0:0
41 0:0=0:0:0
42 0:0=0:0:0
43 0:0=0:0:0
44 0:0=0:0:0
45 0:0=0:0:0
46 0:0=0:0:0
47 0:0=0:0:0
48 0:0=0:0:0
49 0:0=0:0:0
50 0:0=0:0:0
51 0:0=0:0:0
52 0:0=0:0:0
53 0:0=0:0:0
54 0:0=0:0:0
55 0:0=0:0:0
56 0:0=0:0:0
57 0:0=0:0:0
58 0:0=0:0:0
59 0:0=0:0:0
60 0:0=0:0:0
61 0:0=0:0:0
62 0:0=0:0:0
63 0:0=0:0:0
64 0:0=0:0:0
65 0:0=0:0:0
66 0:0=0:0:0
67 0:0=0:0:0
68 0:0=0:0:0
69 0:0=0:0:0
70 0:0=0:0:0
71 0:0=0:0:0
72 0:0=0:0:0
73 0:0=0:0:0
74 0:0=0:0:0
75 0:0=0:0:0
76 0:0=0:0:0
77 0:0=0:0:0
78 0:0=0:0:0
79 0:0=0:0:0
80 0:0=0:0:0
81 0:0=0:0:0
82 0:0=0:0:0
83 0:0=0:0:0
84 0:0=0:0:0
85 0:0=0:0:0
86 0:0=0:0:0
87 0:0=0:0:0
88 0:0=0:0:0
89 0:0=0:0:0
90 0:0=0:0:0
91 0:0=0:0:0
92 0:0=0:0:0
93 0:0=0:0:0
94 0:0=0:0:0
95 0:0=0:0:0
96 0:0=0:0:0
97 0:0=0:0:0
98 0:0=0:0:0
99 0:0=0:0:0
100 0:0=0:0:0

```

When Run the loader will have a black streak at the top and bottom of the screen with a white streak separating the colours down the sides of the screen from the black. The stripes are rather fine (until you press a key) because of line 30. Using the method above, you can have from two to eight stripes on screen at one time, any more than that produces a shaky effect.

Am I the sole person in the world who loathes the Dragon 32? It costs so much and does so little! Why don't we blow up all the Dragons and in case contrary with Am 40K? This will result in no more Dragon manual bugs and no more letters about the speeding up of the chip!

Andrew Williams
64 Myfield Road
Marlow, Buckinghamshire
Camdenhire PL11 7WQ

More it's please

I am writing to you to complain I think you should have more 1K, 2K, 3K programs. I say this because there is a very nothing to print magazine for the popular computer. Lots of people have 256K, but lots of them do not have the extra 1K, 2K, 3K.

I am sorry to hear to say the about your popular magazine, but maybe you should move last year to the BBC model 2 more and more to 1K computer. Thank you for your time — I hope you understand that a lot of users cannot buy any other add-on for their system because of the cost.

Frederick J. Thomas
65 Loughlin Way
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Technical Information

Hardware

8084 64 KROM 32 KRAM

Keyboard

40 moving keys, auto-repeat, Caps Lock

Screen

Memory mapped 32 col x 24 line flicker-free
display upper and lower case and characters

Graphics

High resolution 320 x 256 pixel user defined
characters

Sound

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Space panic

A new game for the 16K Spectrum by C Williams

This program, Space Panic, is written for a 16K ZX Spectrum. It is a version of the arcade game of the same name.

The object of the game is to dig holes and bury the four monsters who poked the metal girder. To dig a hole simply press Caps Shift with a to dig to the left, or with a to dig to the right.

When a monster falls down a hole, you are awarded 100 points and the hole is filled with the dead body of the monster. When all the monsters are buried a fanfare is played and a bonus is given — the amount of points depending on the time taken to clear the well and the level of play.

Also, you only have a limited amount of oxygen which you use up more quickly as

the level of play increases. If it runs out, you suffocate and fall to the ground. A warning beep tells you when your oxygen tanks are nearly empty.

If you are caught by a monster, it pushes you off the girder and you fall to your death. At the fourth well you are awarded an extra life. To make the program go faster, delete the Beep in line 521 and shorten the Fortified loops in lines 1020 to

1030 and 1030 to 1040.

The user defined graphics are

0=A

1=B

2=C

3=D

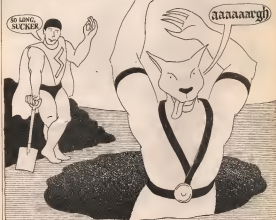
4=E

5=F

6=G

7=H

8=I



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Racing ahead in Wales

David Kelly visits Race Electronics to see computers being manufactured

Increasingly computer companies both here and in the UK are beginning to look to the Far East to build their designs.

Asai, for example has recently decided to move most of its production to Taiwan. In this country Ascom is keen to manufacture its new computer the Electron, in Singapore.

One reason that home-grown computer companies are looking overseas to manufacture is that few British plants are equipped to compete with the automated production techniques of the Far East.

One company determined to compete with foreign plants on an equal footing is Race Electronics in South Wales. The company has installed the latest component insertion equipment and at present assembles printed circuit boards for both the Dragon and BBC computers.

Race was formed in 1977 by its present managing director Keith Arnold. Initially the company began by designing and manufacturing test-machines. The test-machine industry was one of the first to use the microcomputer seriously — few people realise quite how sophisticated they now are. They contain a computer which is substantially more powerful than the Dragon; for example, and some of the machines now being developed by Race will even incorporate computer/video disc player combinations.

In 1981 Keith Arnold visited Japan to learn about automated production techniques. I realised that that was the future for the company and that a significant expansion was needed," he said. So Race was incorporated into the Ace Gaming Machine Group and the move enabled the company to spend £70m investing in automated assembly equipment and expertise.

Involved with Dragon

"After the introduction of that equipment we managed to win the contract for the BBC machine assembly in May last year, and shortly after that we negotiated the Dragon contract," says Keith.

Chris Lane, Race's technical design manager, was involved in setting out the Dragon's production. "We were involved in the Dragon at a very early stage at a time when there were only six or eight circuits around — the ones built up by the Race Centre in Cambridge.

We got the final pre-production models late last June — and then then off we began to gear up for automatic assembly — essential for a product like the Dragon.

The first machine Race installed was an Amstar chip inserter — costing around £25,000 — over two years ago. The company now has two of these machines

and has installed two more machines, priced at over £100,000 each, to insert resistors and capacitors.

All the machines work in roughly the same manner. The printed-circuit board is clamped very securely — to within several thousandths of an inch — into a specially designed jig. The machine then aligns the jig underneath the component inserter, fed with chips from a tube or discrete components from a conveyor belt. The component is pushed through the board (and the wires formed) all in one action. Then the jig is rotated to the position for the next component.

The route that the insertion equipment takes across the board is determined by the program in the machine's central computer — and components are inserted in strict order, depending on their height and the size of the pins needed to grip them.

Checks each component

Of the 300 components on the Dragon board, 80 percent are auto-inserted. The remainder — components unique to the board requiring special testing is auto-wired or components which may not appear on future generations of the board — are inserted by hand.

The boards are then flow-soldered. They are put on to a conveyor belt which takes the boards through a river of molten solder.

Finally the boards are tested on the Marconi Automatic Testing Equipment (ATE) installed at Race. Each finished board is loaded into the machine and lowered on to a test template which makes electrical connections to over 300 places on the board. The ATE's computer then systematically goes through the board checking each component in turn.

Getting a job such as the Dragon board to run down the company's automated production line requires a considerable amount of setting up.

"As soon as we get a new job we try to pass out as much advice as we can to make the design compatible with our assembly equipment," explains Chris.

"How to make it flow is test it, what sort of components to use — we produce a 12-page specification outlining our requirements. Many of our problems stem from lack of insight on the part of computer designers. The BBC machine, for example, is not very well suited to automated production.

"First we will build a small production run — maybe 50 machines. This is where any bugs in the design should begin to show up. There is a very big difference between building five boards in a laboratory and building 50 on a line — things tend to change!

"Then we gradually ease into full production — usually a ramp-up — 100 one week, 100 the next and so on. You have



Chris Lane, technical design manager

got to allow time for the technicians to tune themselves — each job presents its own problems.

Before the automatic insertion and testing equipment can be used the machines have to be programmed — and this is quite time consuming. The ATE tests every component on the board and it has to be programmed to do so. The machine is fed with a demand form of Basic called Incode.

Some of the instructions are further — Fortran loops, for example — others not so. For example, Line 164 (113, 244) tells the machine to make two connections to track A4 on the board at positions 113 and 244 (each connection to the board is given a number). Another example, Line 165 (215, 234) tells the ATE to test between points 215 and 234 which should have a resistance of 230 ohms with a tolerance of 5%.

In any of the tests produce the wrong value, it is noted by the machine and at the end of the test a print-out is produced, rather like a diagnostic test on a car.

Race Electronics is now manufacturing 4,000 Dragon machines a week and 750 BBC machines (Race is only one of three plants for the BBC). Since the beginning of this year, Race has manufactured 42,000 Dragon boards.

Race employs 100 staff and the production line runs 24 hours a day. The company is not showing much sign of suffering from overseas competition.

"Race has shown that manufacturers are prepared to make considerable investment in high technology plant in this country — equipment which is so sophisticated as that used at the Far East.

We also offer the advantage of proximity. You have to be sure you can keep in touch with your manufacturing plant and — notwithstanding the import tax on chips — we can match prices from overseas with only a very small differential.

"I am sure that the companies that will manufacture for considered the possibility of overseas production very seriously — but the cost phase us.

From bad to very good

Brian Cudge roams through another selection of arcade and adventure games for the Dragon

Adventure games, at least for the Dragon computer, seem to be enjoying great popularity at the moment — even Dragon Data's own range of software includes six adventure titles. Four of the eight programs reviewed here from independent software houses are also adventure-type games — *Phantasies Alike*, *Phantasies Alike*, *Phantasies Alike* and *Phantasies Alike*. The others are *Phantasies Alike* and *Phantasies Alike* which are arcade games, and the two I shall begin with — *Solaris Maze* and *Nuclear Knights* and *Croco*.

Nuclear Knights and *Croco* from Salamander Software comes in their usual custom plastic box with full colour picture sleeve. Inside is a small instruction sheet with clear loading instructions and minimal playing guidelines. The game is a revamped version of three dimensional knights and crosses played on four planes set out across the screen. More instructions are included in the program with the choice of one to two players (two players means the computer plays a demo game).

The program makes good use of low-resolution graphics, but the computer's pieces are not visible against the background one black and white is and there is no simple way to change the colours. This really is an unacceptable oversight on Salamander's part and one which I hope they will take note of as the game is useless to anybody not having access to a colour tv.

Each move requires three numbers (plans, X position, Y position). Younger players may find this confusing to remember and a joystick option would have been an advantage. During the computer's move there is a tedious long wait with the appearance of obviously random numbers on the screen. The standard of play is good and is set at the same level which, with practice, is not impossible to beat.

It is a good version of an old game which if it were not for the problem with black and white tvs and the method of input would be an excellent game.

Solaris Maze from Gann cannot really be classed as an adventure game. It takes place in Hengsten Court maze which is represented by stunning 3D graphics showing the view of the hedges and passages in the front and side of you. Your job is to collect the jewels which are scattered about the maze while avoiding the mad bodyguard who attacks anybody in sight!

All of the commands are single key and are very easy to remember. There are also options to view a summary of the commands at any time (this is very useful) and to see a plan view of the maze showing the

positions of the player, bodyguard and jewels. Viewing the map takes up some energy as does jumping through hedges to take short cuts.

There are 10 levels of difficulty which control the hunting speed of the guard and the time for which the map is displayed. It is worth being caught just to watch the guard run right towards you, as again the graphics are excellent at this point.

The game is written in Basic, so there is a delay of about three seconds between each picture, but this is quite acceptable. Also, the game is in real time so even if you stand still the guard carries on hunting for you.

Solaris Maze is well packaged, has excellent instructions and loaded every time (quite unusual in this review). It is reasonably priced at £29.95 and is a welcome addition to the range of Dragon software.

... a standard adventure game ...

Moving on to the adventure games, you are told that to Load *Phantasies Alike* you will need to flower. I first to obtain the extra memory required. No mention is made of the fact that if you have been using graphics previously you must type 'Patched' if first or you will get 'No Error'.

The game begins by giving you a clue to where the treasure is (there are seven). The locations do not change but the positions of some of the treasures do. Almost every time I played the program only let me go to five different locations which became rather frustrating if you are lucky enough to find the best. The adventure really starts here. There are some 50 different locations to explore. I have only managed to get to around 20% initial-

tion are given in the usual way — Go North, Open Hatch etc. although abbreviations may be used to save writing fingers.

The last presentation on the screen is well-planned with all relevant information shown. The descriptions are useful and numerous if a little terse — no graphics or sound is used.

I found it annoying that there was no option to Save the game so far completed. As one game can take literally hours to play this would have been a good idea.

I will not give any more away as this would spoil the game for anyone playing it. As adventure games go, this one is nothing outstanding, but that is not to say that it isn't enjoyable to play. The lack of graphics and sound is not a major drawback in games of this type.

If there is such a beast as a standard adventure game then *Phantasies Alike* must be an example. Although the cassette comes with good loading instructions taken from a computer print out, this game was the most difficult to load. After countless (and I mean countless) I/O errors the program did finally load successfully.

This is the type of adventure where nothing ever changes — you always begin in the valley of London, the lake always contains the snake and so on. There is no list of words that you can use, the only thing to do is try it and see! Typing help gives a really gross view of us to what is to do next. Sound and graphics are again neglected and the text is displayed in a messy format. One good point is the Save game option which is lacking in the other games.

Overall, after the trouble I had loading the game I had begun to lose interest anyway, and after 30 minutes of play I was bored with it. You enjoy very standard adventures, you might consider this one. At only £4.95 it is one of the cheaper games available but with software you usually get what you pay for.

Championship is yet another version of the game where you are a football manager and have to take decisions about your club's fate. The game is simulation if you like. Includes a transfer market to buy and sell your players, suspensions, injuries, the league tables and a weekly news page which shows things such as the gas bill (which appears rather regularly) and many other monetary transactions, plus the occasional humorous comment about Jimmy Hill.

You begin in division four (I haven't managed to get out of that one yet) and you can apparently take your team all the way to the cup.

The game would have been really improved with some graphic representation of the weekly games — the league tables just appearing after pressing *F* is not very exciting. Instructions are given clearly on the cassette insert which includes a 1/4" photo. All commands are really one-key



easy and are many selected, so there is no trouble finding the right one.

If you are a soccer fan you will probably love this game; if you are not you may still find it enjoyable to play as the whole situation depends on your decisions (and a bit of luck of course). In any case for only £5.95 it is generally good value for money. It is interesting to note that the game is also available for the ZX80 and BBC model B.

Death's Head Hole is a role play adventure game and is certainly the most original I have yet seen. The instruction sheet is well written and explains the use of single-key commands eg. N—go north, P—eat food. Also included is a graphic map which is only partially complete. To play the game it is essential that you mark the passages on this map or on some graph paper.

The game involves rescuing three pot holes who are lost somewhere in the passages. The screen shows equipment, lives, lights and a brief description of where you are and what is north, south, east and west, eg. "When passage north jumps south".

The program is very realistic and enjoyable. One feature I particularly liked was the way passages can become blocked, and mumps formed while you are playing so you can't always get out the way you came. The messages which appear do not always fit on the line, meaning that words are split making the presentation appear messy, but this is a minor point.

Playing the game takes at least 30 minutes, and if you do manage to save all three pot holes you are immediately sent back in without new supplies to find three more. The passages do sometimes contain food or equipment dumps where you can get much-needed supplies to survive a bit longer if found. Death's Head Hole challenging and fun to play, and at £5.45 it is recommended to all role players.

... less than spectacular ...

There were two arcade style games included in this review. The first was Alien Star from Gerni. It is well packaged and comes on a top-quality cassette which loaded every time. From then on things began to slip. The game is a version of the good City Bomber type where you as the pilot of an alien ship must miserably



SULTANS MAZE



blotter a city in order to land. This version, which for some reason uses black and white graphics only, is one of the worst I have seen. The graphics are flickery and not particularly realistic. There are three levels of play, but these only count when you land. The occasional bang is the only sound made to sound and the explosion if you crash is less than spectacular.

At £7.95 this program is extremely overpriced and certainly is not of the standard of Gerni's other game, Sultans Maze.

What could be more different in quality to Alien Star than Invaders Revenge from Microdeal? It is another game converted from the TRS-80C computer and written in machine code. The game is a nice twist on the old Space Invaders theme. This time you are the invader who must destroy the anti-a ships that "grind the space lanes" and avoid the laser base which is controlled by the computer.

Very extensive instructions are included in the program (in some full) and several options can be made—physics or keylocked, one or two players, number of shots on the screen at one time, and overall speed. The only bug I have found is in the two-player game with physics—i.e. one player gets more bonus ships than the

other problems arise controlling the ship.

The four colour graphics are outstanding and the sound is almost unbelievable for a Dragon. It is nice to see that the fact that the Dragon uses potentiometer joysticks has not been ignored as the stick position corresponds directly to your ship's position on the screen.

The game includes motherhips, bonus ships at every 10,000 points and an ever-increasing speed. After 10,000 the game is almost ridiculously fast. Pressing P freezes the action while you screen the phone, and pressing R in response to "Number of shots?" shows you a resistor and/or two players (the R command was missed out in all of the instructions and was found accidentally).

Eight pounds for a game of this quality is real value for money. Invaders Revenge is, in my opinion, one of the best games yet to appear for the Dragon and joins games such as Gemini Ring as another of Microdeal's excellent programs. Other manufacturers should take note of Microdeal as their programs are top-quality and the mail order department works by means of post in most cases.

If by their very nature, adventure games do not often exploit it is machine to its full. The games reviewed here range from bad to very good, but all prices are low compared to other machines in this range and this can only be good news for Dragon owners.

When buying arcade games, it is always difficult to tell from advertisements how good a game really is— "Excellent graphics and sound" seems to be applied to anything these days. It is possible to see a demonstration of the game in a shop before buying.

Nine months after launch, the Dragon is starting to be complemented with more software, the quality of which is generally good—a good thing for the 40,000+ Dragon owners out there.

Firm	Program	Cost	Value
Salvander Software 27 Clontarf Park Brighton BN1 4QJ	Major Mangle and Chess	£7.95	✓
Gerni Software 25 Freshfield Close Borham Wood CM23 9BB	Sultans Maze Alien Star	£7.95 £7.95	✓ ✓
Microdeal 2850 Green Lane PO BOX 148 London W13 9TA	Invaders Revenge	£7.95	✓
Apex Trading 135 Grosvenor Drive South Brighton BN1 6SB	Pharaoh's Curse	£4.95	✓
Phoenix 1 Haverhill Crescent Barton on Trent CV10 1GP	Chambers Death's Head Hole	£5.95 £5.45	✓ ✓
Microdeal 41 Thuro Road St Austen Cornwall PL28 5LB	Invaders Revenge	£8.50	✓

POSTULUM 1. *Consistency*

A timely reminder!

Malcolm Davidson presents two timing programs which can be used for boiling eggs or developing photographs

One of the more discreet improvements of the Spectrum computer over its predecessors is the introduction of crystal-controlled oscillators into the circuitry. Apart from regulating tape operations during the sleep statement, pacing the microprocessor and colour mixing operations it gives the user access to what can loosely be described as a real-time clock. I say loosely because its timing is interrupted by sleep and tape operations. Despite this qualification, it still offers possibilities of games against the clock or to use the computer in timing appliances.

Additional plug-in hardware is necessary to directly control electrical appliances while controlling your central heating or video recorder may not be priority uses for your Spectrum — its occasional use as a timer for photographic enlargers, to synchronise a slide show, or control your model railway might be seriously considered by some users.

Even without this hardware link, the timing facility may be usefully incorporated into a recipe program to steer a chef through the complexities of Gordon Rieu

cooking, perhaps incorporated into 'book-of-the-month' telephone charge program, or it is a clever tournament clock program. Here are two programs which may be of use, and will help steer you round the printing errors in the relevant but brief section in the Spectrum manual.

The first program, *Timey*, is a general purpose timing program which could be used for anything from timing your boiled eggs for breakfast, to reminding you to switch on your favourite TV programs. The program simply takes how many minutes you want timed (up to an hour is accepted) and timing commences once you hit Enter — an alarm sounds at the completion of the elapsed time.

The second program is a versatile process timer routine. Keen photographers who do their own colour processing will know that repeatedly time three or more processes for the same time intervals is a bore and it is not difficult to forget at what stage you are in the sequence. This program solves the problem — it will time up to ten consecutive processes (although this could easily be

extended) — each up to an hour in length.

The program keeps you informed of which process is in operation, how long the process is and how long has elapsed since it started. An alarm sounds at the end of each process, the screen flashes and, after a suitable interval when all the processes are complete, the program can be reset to the first process again. All this cannot be done by even the most experienced commercial laboratory timers, even if their accuracy is marginally better.

I have found the program to gain about one second every ten minutes, which for most purposes will be of little consequence (typical photographic processes are only 2-3 minutes). By the way it hardly need remind keen photographers to keep the television well away from unexposed colour developing paper!

The program to doubt has other uses, for example, as a conference timer, or it may have an application in some sporting events where competitors have individual time handicaps to complete a course. You may find the border flash routine (lines 625-635) a useful alternative for your programs — and I find it preferable to flashing the words you are trying to read or the area immediately around it.

Both programs make use of the 'book-of-the-month' time evaluation suggested in the Spectrum manual.

```

1 THE TIMEY, A GENERAL T. T
2 INPUT "HOW LONG TO BE TIMED";
3 LET T=VAL(TIME)
4 LET T=T*60
5 LET T=INT(T)
6 LET T=INT(T/60)*60+INT(T/60)
7 LET T=INT(T/60)*60+INT(T/60)
8 LET T=INT(T/60)*60+INT(T/60)
9 LET T=INT(T/60)*60+INT(T/60)
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The art of design

B D Skinner explains how to design programs from the top down

TDSF (Top Down Structured Programming) is the acronym given to a way of writing good programs. Program design is an art and too many would-be programmers spend hours debugging programs which have been invented at the keyboard.

Program design should begin with defining the area of the program. Once the 'problem space' has been defined, the solution may be set out in a flowchart which represents the algorithm chosen. Then, once the problem and its solution have been broken down into small parts, coding — putting the algorithm into a computer language such as Basic — can begin. Finally and perhaps least importantly, you can enter and test the code.

Central to the TDSF approach is the concept of a routine. A routine is simply a set of instructions which perform some task — most have a machine code routine to clear the screen which can be 'called up' by typing the correct command.

Sometimes, programs should be designed such that they are a collection of routines in Basic which can be called up within the body of a program itself. Thus, for example, we may define a 'subroutine' within a program which clears the screen (using the operating system command) and then draws a border at the screen margins. Such a routine could then be called up prior to the displaying of other information such as a 'main' of user options.

Subroutines are easy to define in Basic — it's a little confusing at first. To begin with, nothing need mark the start of a subroutine — it's a good idea to make full use of Rem statements to identify each subroutine. For the more advanced programmer, this also means that you can jump into a subroutine anywhere. The end of a subroutine must, however, be marked by a Return statement.

Let us now look at the coding of a subroutine to provide a pause in a program. The 'heart' of the subroutine will be an 'empty' For...Next loop which instructs the computer to perform a set of operations a certain number of times. In this instance, we will instruct the computer to do nothing several times. Such a loop would take the form:

```
For P=1 To 1000
Next P
```

When these lines are encountered, the computer will 'widdle' its thumb 2000 times, then carry on with the next line. To turn these two lines into a usable subroutine, we must add the new line — a Return statement — and a Rem statement to remind us of the function of the lines.

```
REM PAUSE SUBROUTINE
For P=1 To 1000
Next P
Return
```

Now, whenever we want a pause in a program, we simply call up this subroutine with the statement: Goto 1000 — the program will then 'loop or branch' down to line 1000, perform 2000 For...Next loops and then return to the statement after the Goto command which called the subroutine.

Obviously, if we wanted to double the length of the pause we simply call the routine twice:

```
For P=1 To 1000
For Q=1 To 1000
```

This is however clumsy and poor practice — what we really require is a pause routine of variable length so that we can have a long pause or a short one, both mediated by the same subroutine. This is quite easy: all we need do is introduce a variable into the program — let us call it PL, to stand for Pause Length. We now need to alter line 1010 to read:

```
For P=1 To PL
```

Now we must remember to define PL before calling the subroutine; for example for a short pause we might write:

```
Let PL = 100
Goto 1000
```

while for a longer pause we might write:

```
Let PL = 1000
Goto 1000
```

While this technique of passing variables to subroutines is very useful, it does mean that we must be quite careful not to use the variable PL for any other purpose

in a program or we will get some odd results.

Practically speaking, pauses are of little value in programs. It is a far better psychologically to prompt the user to press a key before the program carries on. In order to do this we want the program to display a message which does not interfere with whatever is already on the screen — screen can reserve the bottom line for this purpose. Secondly, we must define which key is to be used — the space bar is convenient — and finally the program should only recognise a press of this key as a 'user response'. The next stage is to draw up the flowchart which represents a solution to this program.

Coding this algorithm is now relatively simple, but since screen-handling is perhaps one of the most marked differences between the dialects of Basic, you may have to consult your user manual for the exact phrasing of this example for it to run on your machine. This version is written for the Dragon 32.

```
REM SCREEN PAUSE TO MESSAGE
Let P=1: Let A$=""
Print "PRESS THE SPACE BAR TO CONTINUE"
Goto A$+10000
REM IF A$=CHR$(32) THEN GOTO 10000
REM RETURN
REM END OF SUBROUTINE
```

Line 6010 presents the message starting at screen position 480 — the bottom left-hand corner of the screen. Line 6020 reads the keyboard and sets A\$ to whatever key (if any) has been pressed while line 6030 tests A\$ to see if it is a space. Line 6040 also passes control back to line 6020 if A\$ was not a space. Line 6040 returns control to the statement following the Goto 6000 which called up the subroutine.

You could also add 6035 Print A\$:; to String\$(M\$) which will clear the message before the Return is executed.



Law of averages

Calvin Woodlings explains how to detect variations in data with time series plotting

This program enables you to detect variations in data by plotting results in two different ways. The first is the straightforward time series (or control chart) where results are plotted as they arise, and the second utilizes the Cumulative Sum (or Cusum) technique (this being a particularly powerful way of highlighting small changes in a series of results). Examples of both techniques are given below, figures 1 and 2 illustrating how the program plots the time series and the cusum respectively.

The data was gathered by measuring rods produced by an automatic cutting machine. Samples were taken every hour over a 40-hour period—figure 1 is a graph of the actual results of rod length in inches against time for the 40 samples. The *X*-axis is drawn at a point on the *Y*-axis corresponding to the average rod length.

The scalar of results is seen to be from 87 to 104 inches with a mean value of just over 100. You can probably just detect the hint of a change in average rod length occurring at about one hour 20 (but unfortunately the scalar of results makes it difficult to be certain about this). This is where the Cusum plot shows in figure 2 comes to the rescue.

Figure 2 is obtained from the same set of rod lengths, but the points plotted arise from the following calculations:

- The average rod length (mean) is calculated from all 40 results.
- The average is subtracted from the first result and the difference obtained is plotted ($Y1 = result1 - mean$).
- The average is subtracted from the second result — this difference is added to the first difference, and this sum is plotted as the next point ($Y2 = Y1 + result2 - mean$).
- This process is repeated for each result, the graph thus being a graph of the accumulated sum of the differences between each result and the average ($Yn = Yn-1 + resultn - mean$).

When interpreting a Cusum from this program several points need to be borne in mind. The first is that the *X*-axis is always plotted at the mean value which in *Y*-axis Cusum plots is zero. From the base, any upward run of results indicates a sequence of above average results, but not necessarily a sequence of increasing results. Similarly a downward sloping plot indicates a sequence of below average results, but not necessarily a decreasing sequence.

Any sharp change of slope indicates a significant change in the overall level of results at the point in time where the sharp change occurred. Overall slope changes (ie curved graphs) suggest an increasing or decreasing sequence of results. (Try plotting numbers from 1 to 20. This gives a

straight line in the time series but a smooth curve in the Cusum plot.)

Looking at figure 2, we can therefore deduce the following:

- There was a significant change of level of rod lengths at about result 21. Something happened at this time either on the machine or in the measurement process.
- Prior to this, the generally upward run of points between 1 and 21 show that the lengths were generally above average and by inspection you can see that with an accumulated difference of 18 (peak on *Y*-axis) being reached at hour 21, the lengths were running at 1.8 inches above the overall average value of 100.2 inches.
- After the peak, the accumulated difference falls to zero again in the space of the next 16 samples. Thus the lengths were generally below average, by about 1 inch over the period.

All Cusum plots calculated using the average as a base value will start and end on the baseline ie, an accumulated difference of zero. However, in some applications the average is never known because the results are added by the graph as they come in, and hence a base value has to be chosen arbitrarily. If the base value turns out to be significantly above or below the average which emerges, then the Cusum plot will tend to move generally downwards or upwards respectively. This

can make plotting within the confines of a CRT difficult when more than a few results are involved.

Program notes

The main program resides between lines 80 and 320. Lines 230 to 650 contain the utility procedures which set up for minor alterations, are the same as those used in previous programs in this series. If you have already typed them in once for a previous program you should start by loading them, renumbering them and editing them as appropriate.

Procedure simply allows you to select the type of plot you wish to use. Procedure calculates the average, the Cusum points (line 1000) and the factors which enable the graphs to be fitted tidy on to the screen (Yzer, Yzer and Xsize).

Procedure (330) draws the graph as requested by the parameter 80, which is given the value of "mean or 1" (series) by line 140. Line 1100 sets the graphics origin according to the need to draw the *X*-axis at the zero value for the series plot and at the zero value for the Cusum. Line 1150 sets the plotting point for plot at 0.0 for the Cusum, and at the right position for the first result in the series plot.

The loop between lines 1160 and 1190 draws the lines which link up the plotted points, and the loop from lines 1210 to 1250 labels the *X*-axis, and Procedure prints the *Y*-axis label down the left-hand side of the screen in a position where it won't clash with the *Y*-axis scale.

Scale formatting is controlled by the "GFI=4.500" at line 1100, and by the "MOVE=200" in line 1270.

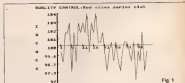


Fig 1



Fig 2



This must be the most sophisticated arcade action game ever to be introduced on cassette for the 8 or 16k equipped MC 10.

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ZX Spectrum Software

DRAGON

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all with increasing difficulty and detail.

You are piloting a space ship through deep
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your long range scanner and you decide to go
down and investigate.

You discover a planet scarred by four trenches
(caused by the impact of giant meteors). you fly
into them and discover colonies of mutant invaders,
fuel dumps, missile installations and orbiting
mines. Using your bombs and streams of laser
torpedoes, you must eliminate the enemy installations.

But perhaps the most amazing thing is that this
superb machine code multiple screen arcade game
fits into the 16K Spectrum as well as 48K.

This program is not yet available in shops — only
direct from Co-Tech, price £6.50

FIGHTER PILOT/ CITY BOMBER



FIGHTER PILOT is an ingenious program for the Dragon 32. It begins with a
briefing session giving details of the hot attack zones and shows you photos
of the areas which include Indianapolis and Jersey. You have to get the
survivors within your sight and shoot them down. There are five different
screens including a calculating sequence. A manual for use of tactics
graphics, control and much.

CITY BOMBER involves bombing buildings whilst your plane flies over and
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OPEN FORUM

Open Forum is for you to publish your programs and ideas. Take care that the listings you send in are all bug-free. Your documentation should start with a general description of the program and what it does, and then give some detail of how the program is constructed. We will pay the Program of the Week double our new fee of \$5 for each program published.

House of Homer

This is a game for a 10K JOUR! The aim is to go down staircase to the bottom of the house. You start on the top floor.

1000 1000 1000

You must reach a staircase to get down to the next floor. A staircase is a **10'** sign and you will go down if a light is on.

There are 2 staircases on every floor
You move right by pressing '2' and '1' to
go left. When you're in the 2nd staircase you

might come across a gap. This is a pit you must jump over. To do this you press "O" to jump right and "B" to jump left. You enter a random number of jumps.

Another luring trap is a ghost which chases you. If this gets too close then jump over it. To make the game harder then leave out the 131.

If you've finally got down the last ladder, then you're done with the dismount.

The machine code in line 1 can be typed in as in the listings. This is the line three above.

1. Flare (graphic) with 1.5-spaces
2. 1.5-spaces 1.5-spaces 1.5-spaces

[illegible][illegible]

House of Horror
by M. J. Sandberg

Space Zombies

100

This program is a square invader program
or a NIMRO with a super computer or .39
Ruger case.

The program uses the `Asp3()` command of the super assembler and so if you have got a 386, then this will have to be observed at lines 436-438.

The program uses user-defined graphics and some machine code to move the joystick.

There is a barrier under the invaders and the only way to get past this is to shoot so it moves on to your bullet. You have two minutes to score as much as possible.

The first statements should be enough to get him in the interview world.

[illegible][illegible]

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

Lander
on Progress

The object of the game is to land your space module on the green landing pad using a joystick to control the horizontal motion. After a safe landing the game continues with the space module descended on a new level.

The aim is to score as many points as possible by landing safely. If the landing pod is missed the game is over and "YOU CRASHED!" is displayed.

When you are within 25 miles of the post, your sales module can be activated by the

Abstract

The use of the radio package is essential when you are travelling at more than 10 miles per hour and:

A speed prompt of 1 is useful to obtain an idea of the game, but subsequently starting speeds of 4 or greater are recommended. The number input at the speed increase prompt should be between 1

References

100	100	Flowchart
101	101	Flowchart
102	102	Flowchart
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105	105	Flowchart
106	106	Flowchart
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223	223	Flowchart

100-100	14-in. gutting
100-100	Measured matline
100-100	Chase strip
100	Bound
100-100	Cover or level matline
100-100	Apr 100 area matline
100-100	Final matline
100	Chase strip

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

[illegible]

It is a best-practice variable to ensure that the related to and related-to-you aspects for the same item.

```

1000 "LUNDS" BY R.D. BAGGETT
1001 BEGIN POPULAR COMPUTING WEEKLY
1002 25 ROW MULTISER PAPER PRINTING
1003 30 INPUT "SPEED 3-80" J3
1004 40 INPUT "SPEED INCREASE" Y4
1005 FOR J4=1 TO 400 NEXT J4
1006 N=100/Y4-30
1007 "SPEED 3-POLY 3-SCREEN 1-R"
1008 LINE# 4:100+(-250+250*J3)*.0001
1009 LINE# 4:100+100+(-100+100*J3)*.0001
1010 50-50
1011 LINE# 100:100+(-100+100*J3)*.0001
1012 CORREL# 0.973.0.0
1013 PRINT 0.973.0.0
1014 CORREL# 0.973.0.7.3
1015 PRINT 0.973.0.7.3
1016 N=Y4-30
1017 IF JOYSTRICK=0 THEN N=N-30
1018 IF JOYSTRICK=32 THEN N=N+30
1019 N=PEEK 0+20000
1020 IF N=0 OR N=254 THEN N=1: IF Y3=0
1021 THEN N=0: IF N=0

```

```

2000 SOUND=40000:1
210 IF X<100 AND X<0 AND Y>100 THEN 1800
220 IF X<250 AND X<100 AND Y<100 THEN 1500
2300 IF X<100 AND X>400 AND Y<100 THEN 1800
240 CLS
250 IF X>250 OR Y>100 THEN GOTO 1800
260 IF X<0 THEN X=0
270 IF Y<0 THEN Y=0
280 GOTO 110
2910 PRINT"WELL DONE"
3000 S=0
3100 S=S+1
3200 S=S+Y
3300 P=0
3400 GOTO 50
3500 PRINT"YOU HAVE GAINED"
3600 PRINT"YOU SCORED" S "POINTS"
3700 END:18

```

Landar
Jon H. Hovgaard

Public Health

DATE _____

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signal guides, shaded so that it appears as if there is a light source on them.

Take advantage of this limited time offer now!

black and white TV so if you are using a colour set turn the colour down. It won't do a thing itself except:

```

%141
1000 IF NOT POINT UP SCREEN H2=
ACTW H1=SL=Radius AT TOP %3=
RADIUS AT BASE
1100 TUGSS
2100 R2=Radius
3100 SL=000:530+200 H1=200 H2=500
4100 FOR Pick=1 TO 3
5100 IF Pick=1 THEN X=040:Y=300 ELSE
IF Pick=2 THEN X=300:Y=100 ELSE IF
Pick=3 THEN X=000:Y=100
6000 RESTORE 2000:FOR X=1 TO 4:FOR Y=1 TO
7:DO GOTO H,X,Y,SL,SL+INENT
4100 SL=SL+1000:SL=X=030:Y=1000
8100 STORE SL:110
9100 IF X=0 TO 240: STEP 10:Y=7
1000 GOTO 1000:SL=SL+1000:SL=X=030:Y=1000

```

```

H14=Y4=MODCOS(A=PI/73)*S32+X4,
S1=H14*(PI/73)32+S44+H14+Y4
810READ C=BCDLC,C=PLDT85,COS(A)*
S1+X4,S1H(A)*S2+H1)*+H2+Y4=PLDT85,
COS(A*(PI/73)*S1+X4,S1H(A*(PI/73)*
S2+H1))*+H2+Y4
910NEXT:NEXT:GOTO
1010END
1110 DATA 7,5,5,5,2,1,4,7,3,6,5,2,1,4
2000DATA300,50,30,200
3010DATA300,200,30,30
2020DATA30,110,200,30
3030DATA40,200,300,200

```

Chapter 11
 Day 11 (Wednesday)

Clay Pigeon Shoot

on Lynx

An additive game for the Lynx. A clay

pigeon flies across the screen and you shoot it using the space bar. The computer will sound a beep if you hit it.

The skill levels determine how fast the pigeon flies. You have 20 shots and at the end are awarded your score.

```

100 A$= "" CLAY PIGEON SHOOT ***
110 REM *** JOANNA GREENWOOD ***
120 LET J=0
130 LET T=0
140 LET P=120
150 PAPER=0
160 INK=7
170 CLS
180 INPUT "SKILL LEVEL (1 TO 9)";L
190 IF L=0 THEN GOTO 190
200 LET A=0
210 LET B=0
220 CLS
230 PLOT 4,P=0,0
240 PLOT 4,P=1,0
250 PLOT 2,P=1,0
260 IF A=250 THEN GOTO 300
270 PLOT 4,P=0,0
280 PLOT 4,P=0,0
290 PLOT 4,P=0,0
300 PLOT 4,P=0,0
310 IF B=0 THEN GOTO 400
320 IF B=0 THEN GOTO 350
330 INK=0
340 GOTO 350
350 LET A=A+0
360 LET B=B+0
370 IF B=0 THEN GOTO 400
380 GOTO 350
390 GOTO 350
400 GOTO 350
410 LET J=J+1
420 PLOT 4,P=0,0
430 PLOT 2,P=0,0
440 IF B=0 THEN GOTO 450
450 GOTO 400
460 GOTO 400
470 IF B=0 THEN GOTO 480
480 GOTO 400
490 GOTO 400
500 GOTO 400
510 GOTO 400
520 GOTO 400
530 GOTO 400
540 GOTO 400
550 GOTO 400
560 GOTO 400
570 GOTO 400
580 GOTO 400
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830 GOTO 400
840 GOTO 400
850 GOTO 400
860 GOTO 400
870 GOTO 400
880 GOTO 400
890 GOTO 400
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910 GOTO 400
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930 GOTO 400
940 GOTO 400
950 GOTO 400
960 GOTO 400
970 GOTO 400
980 GOTO 400
990 GOTO 400

```

Clay Pigeon Shoot
by Joanna Greenwood

Format

on Dragon

Dragon and other micro users will find this set of routines to be a time saver. They allow a programmer to define sentences and have them printed on the screen without having to count up sentence length to avoid "wrap-around". The routines are particularly useful for displaying game instructions, pages of information, etc.

Lines 10-60 show how sentences are

defined while lines 1000-1050 and 1000-1050 are the routines which handle the screen formatting.

The subroutine at 1000 adds a space to the sentence or phrase since a space is used as a cue to print a word. Missing this cue will mean that the last word of a sentence is not printed.

LS is used to hold each character of the sentence in turn. LS is a space. CH\$ (10), the subroutine at 1000 is called before the next group of characters is processed. MS is used to hold each group

of characters.

The subroutine at 1005 calculates whether or not a word will fit on to the current print line. Pos (1) returns the current horizontal print position — note that the routine could be adapted for use with a printer by using Pos (-) if a word will not fit on to the print line, a line feed (CHR\$(10)) is printed before the word is displayed.

Removing the *REM* statement in line 1050 will cause each new sentence to be printed on a new line.

```

10 SC = 32: REM SCREEN WIDTH (NUMBER OF COLUMNS)
20 CLS
30 A$ = "THIS IS THE FIRST SENTENCE WHICH IS TOO LONG TO FIT ONTO A SINGLE LINE."
40 B$ = "THIS IS THE SECOND SENTENCE, WHICH IS ALSO TOO LONG TO BE DISPLAYED ON ONE LINE."
50 REM END OF PROGRAM
60 END

```

```

1000 IF " " + MS + " " + A$ + A$ + A$ + A$ + A$ THEN
1010 PRINT "ERROR 1, L1",
1020 GOTO 170: REM END
1030 IF " " + B$ + " " + A$ + A$ + A$ + A$ + A$ THEN
1040 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1050 PRINT "ERROR 2",
1060 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1070 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1080 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1090 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1100 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1110 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1120 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1130 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1140 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1150 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1160 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1170 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1180 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1190 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1200 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1210 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1220 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1230 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1240 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1250 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1260 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1270 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1280 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1290 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1300 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1310 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1320 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1330 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1340 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1350 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1360 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1370 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1380 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1390 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1400 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1410 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1420 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1430 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1440 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1450 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1460 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1470 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1480 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1490 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000
1500 IF A$ = CHR$(10) THEN GOTO 1000

```

Format
by D. Skinner



Problems, problems

I am very pleased with the response to the column — adventure in all its forms is obviously a major pattern for the computing world.

Incidentally, one or two of you have mentioned that a full page would be a good idea. I agree! If I just keep on writing, maybe good will do more notice.

One of the adventures that seems to pose insurmountable problems to many of you is *Madness and the Monster*. I contacted Dragon Data about the problem

that seems to be boggling most of you, and they promised to send a help sheet to me. Unfortunately, I have not received it yet, so I'm afraid that the mushroom will have to remain elusive!

I can only suggest that you contact Dragon Data and see if you have more luck.

If I hear from Dragon Data about the mysterious mushroom, I'll pass the information on to you.

My Weaver, of *Cosmonauts*, has a Dragon job sheet and that sits on a table that isn't, and has had trouble with a program originally available for the Tandy range. This adventure is *Alaska-7a* and he is stuck at the parapyle. He wonders if there could be a problem with the Dragon-Tandy conversion. Well, this is a distinct possibility, and one that should be borne in mind when buying. If any THS'er can help Mr Weaver, please let me know.

Before looking at some more problems, I think a little program would come in handy (as devised) with the welcome help of David (Working Spectrum) Dragon Computers Ltd. Lawrence, a small decoding routine (see page 33). Enter this now — the BASIC is pretty standard, except for a line that Sinclair owners will need to replace with [stuff in square brackets like this]. Then when I need to pass on your clues to people in a jam, I can give them a coded message — if you don't want to see the clue, just skip over it. If you're very

good at anagrams, head back down page 33!

My apologies to J. Hughes from Dyled who sent me a very good program to decode his own encoded clue for the madman adventure that I was writing about a couple of weeks ago. It returns to the madman's head again.

Now, Trevor Richards, if you remember was stuck in *Adventureland* a Vic20 program. He was having trouble with a bear on his way to the treasure. Luke Graham and James Sargent have both sent in the same clue. James, in fact, says that the bear problem is the most illogical part of the whole game, so there may well be others of you who have the same problem. If you wish to know the answer, Run our little decoding program and type this in (xxx and it don't forget).

"x=adventure" is the "x" character

That should do the trick!

The format of letters to programs for advice, and comments, Adventures also, with every letter will be looking at different Adventures and solving you on some of the problems and advice you can expect to encounter. So if you have an adventure you want reviewed, or if you are stuck in an Adventure and cannot progress any further, write to: Tony Bridge, Adventure Corner, Popular Computing Weekly, Melbourne Court, 10 Whitland Street, London WC2B 3PB.

Adventure Competition

Write an adventure game and win a Commodore 64!

Popular Computing Weekly is offering a star prize of a Commodore 64 for the best adventure game written for any home machine — PLUS — a special prize of a Win64 for the best essay on an adventure theme — PLUS — for the next 10 runners-up, two Commodore adventure games of their choice.

Each week during May, Popular Computing Weekly will publish a coupon — simply cut out and fill in and send them in with your entry.

The best adventure games are really a combination of action and logical puzzles. For instance, to win a door the player should not merely have to find the magic word, but have to solve a puzzle in order to progress. Is the next location? Good graphics obviously enhance a program — and we'll be looking for a game that makes imaginative use of graphics, although that does not mean that a text-only program will be eliminated.

Other things we will be looking for are the surprise factor that makes a program worth coming back to again and again.

And remember, don't make your game too difficult in the early stages — adventure novices should have a chance to get some way into the game before getting stuck.

For those of you submitting comments with your program, think of it as a guide line for a programmer. There's a very strong tradition of experts and other important people in your

adventures and compile a dictionary of key words that your program will accept.

If you do not want to enter a full-length adventure game, you can still enter the competition by writing an essay (up to 5,000 words) on an original adventure theme. A Win64 will be awarded to the essay which describes the most original and interesting adventure game.

The competition will be judged by Tony Bridge and Popular Computing Weekly editor Revision Code.

PRIZES

1. Commodore 64
2. Win64
3. Two Commodore adventure games of your choice for the 10 runners-up

HOW TO ENTER

All you have to do is write this competition, collect the coupons from three issues of the magazine and send them together with your entry (which contains your game in full) and your name and address to:

Popular Computing Weekly
Adventure Competition
Adventure Court
10 Whitland Street
London WC2B 3PB

RULES

1. Each entry must consist of your adventure or essay, together with three coupons and your name and address.
2. Closing date for the Adventure Competition is 31 June 1983.
3. The judge's decision is final.
4. No eligibility of duplicate publications lost or their contents will be eligible to enter.

Adventure Competition

1

Name: _____

Address: _____



TANDY PROBLEMS

At V. Russell of Stevens Road (Shirbridge, West Midlands) writes:

Q My son has a Tandy 100-80, Basic Colour Computer (100), which after a short while he now finds very boring. He is hoping to make something like a career, and wanting to give him every encouragement we are willing to extend the computer to give him extra facilities. The real drawback is the apparent lack of any literature, books, etc for the computer.

Other last December we have bought various Micro magazines and on only one occasion have we found a program for the T100-80, and that was for a block and write model which would not run on the Colour Computer. It is very noticeable how magazines always contain programs for the ZX, Dragon, BBC and Commodore machines, but never Tandy.

As an alternative we have considered selling our Tandy and buying something else. My son has suggested a Spectrum, as it will give him all the facilities of an extended Colour Computer, plus extensive back-up when it comes to software, books and so forth. However, as I understand that the Spectrum does not have a conventional keyboard but uses Basic and Marlin Basic, I wonder whether or not this would be a disadvantage later. I am writing to you as I know very little about computers.

A This is an important letter as it reflects what I think will be a growing difficulty in the computer world. Mainly, people buying a good faith a computer that for whatever reason it not well supported. I dealt with a similar situation to regards the TI 990a last year.

What knocked the ground from underneath the T100-80 Colour Computer was the Dragon Dragon Data produced a similar machine, but had more facilities, it a cheaper price. In fact T100-80 Colour Computer owners are not so badly off as some others, because some Dragon programs were by far vastly superior to them.

The main difficulties arise when it comes to creative operations, but as money has now been found. Since writing your letter we have out a story on the Commodore Cambridge that will enable you to be based on the Colour Computer any Dragon program on cassette (Popular Computing Weekly, March 24-30).

The Dragon is by far the most important movement in the home computer market, and I think by the end of the year it will be up at the top along with Sinclair, Acorn and Commodore. There would be no sense in buying another computer if you had access to all the software that is, and will become, available for the Dragon this year. A glance through the mail out a Popular Computing Weekly in the same week we announced the Commodore Cambridge will reveal that Dragon/T100-80 advertisements, including a tape version of the Commodore Cambridge. There is also a T100-80 owner kit which can be contacted at 4th High Street, Inver, Scotland, Milton Keynes.

Your confusion over Basic is understandable. It must be kept in mind that Basic is a common core of commands. With the rapid advance of this design this core has been enhanced, each company advancing it as well as leading to several dialects of Basic. The T100-80 uses a form of Microsoft Basic which is probably the most common at the world, though Sinclair Basic is probably the most common in this country. It is just that it is easy to refer to an individual dialect by calling it 'Sinclair Basic', 'Microsoft Basic' and so forth.

I have had a couple of similar queries since Christmas, from TI 990a owners, so I shall repeat the address of the main club TI Users, Post Box, 157 Robinson Road, Milton, Surrey.

CURRENT POWER?

Donald Jackson of Old Eborac Road, Reading, Scotland, writes:

Q Why is my printer working with a power source that is insufficient? According to the manual the power source should be 500.1 mpa. The unit currently measures the power is only 500.2 mpa. I am using the power supply supplied with the computer, but between that and the computer is a set of rechargeable batteries that give the lower power.

A Your printer is not working on a power source that is insufficient. It is drawing its power from the mains not the recharger. The fact that the recharger is 'in the way' does not, I'm afraid, make that much difference. The current from the mains does not usually stop at the recharger, because the line from the recharger to the computer gives it somewhere else to go.

You can test this by cutting up the equipment in your desk, and then running off at the mains the system should then crash. The batteries might support a 1K ZX81 without any attachments, but not with a printer. Anyway, it is not in both cases try it only once out of interest. It will not do your system any good to try and draw more current from the power supply than it available.

LIGHT PEN

A R Anderson of John Lane, West Wiltshire, Reading, Wiltshire, writes:

Q Could you please give me more details of the light pen mentioned in the exhibition reviews in 'Secret Life' in the issue of 1 January 1983.

The article mentioned Microtel, perhaps you could give me their address. Would the light pen read bar-coded programs, and are there any available?

A Does the light pen require special software for it to be used?

The light pen comes with three software programs: a sample demonstration program that occupies 2K, a quiz that occupies 4K, and a menu company that occupies 10K. At the time you read this there should also be a book program that uses the whole 32K.

You will not be able to read bar-codes because, like most of the light pens on the market, it only has a receiver, and no emitter. It needs something which produces light, like a television.

However, a bar-code does not emit light, and the pen does not store any light so to nothing is reflected back that it can read. This should not be any real problem, as I know of no bar-code programs for any of the home home machines, and I would not expect them to be much demand for them at the future.

Microtel have recently moved and are now at 41, Truro Road, St Austell, Cornwall PL25 4UE.

IMPROVED GRAPHICS

David Walker of Durdwood, Southend-on-Sea writes:

Q I am thinking of getting an Acorn Electron, and I wondered whether I could use the BBC Buggy as a alternative to the Microtel graphics could be improved.

A Any answer to this won't be definite until later in May, as the Electron is not expected to make its first appearance just yet.

What you need is a Buggy port, the lack of this is the reason the Buggy will not work on the BBC A. Acorn are all keeping details of the Electron close to their chest, but I would doubt that it would have the accessory port on it.

As for your second point I am not sure what you mean. But I wouldn't expect the Electron to have the various display modes of the BBC.

Is there anything about your computer you don't understand, and which everyone else seems to take for granted? Whatever your problem PEEK it to Ian Boardman and every week he will PEEK back as many answers as he can. The address is PEEK & POKE, PCMC, Hobhouse Court, 10 Whitehead Street, London W2 2HP.

NEW RELEASES

SPACE ATTACK



John Lowmiller, Space Attack author

Arms Attack seems to be in the classic space game tradition. This game from Galacticus features aliens, space wars, plasma bolts and rapid fire laser.

The game boasts five attack waves and 15 levels of difficulty. It also features a demo version and a joystick option.

Program: Arms Attack
Price: £5.95
Micro: Spectrum 1280K
Supplier: Galacticus
Palmerton Park Place
15 Palmerton Road
Southampton SO9 1LL

BAD LOSER

Losers is one of the first games for the Commodore 64. It is a version of the popular game Ohlala where you can

play against the computer. Other features include the opportunity to make back moves you regret and to seek help from the computer. Although you are warned that this advice will be somewhat unhelpful, since the computer doesn't like to lose.

Program: Bad Loser
Price: £9.95
Micro: Commodore 64
Supplier: Audiotronics Ltd
PO Box 48, Reading
Berks

RUBBISH TIP

Following a success like Archduke must be a nerve-wracking experience. Rubbish, by the agent is just that.

You are a sort of misanthropic garbage man, whose job it is to pass debris into a black hole. Although equipped with a powerful spare dealer this is not so easy, since if you get too close you will also be dragged in.

There less can be won by clearing particular bits of debris.

Program: Rubbish
Price: £5.95
Micro: Spectrum 1280K
Supplier: Imaginet Software
Milton Building
Stratford St Road
Liverpool L3 9PW

DESIGNER



Winnersoft has released a number of new routines for the Dragon 32. Artist's Designer is a utility program that allows you to create designs using the letters of the Dragon and allows you to draw over your design on tape.

Cursor lets move the "pen" around the screen and a number of options like box and fill are available.

Program: Artist's Designer
Price: £5.95
Micro: Dragon 32
Supplier: Winnersoft
30 Woodman Ridge Road
London SE17 7NR

MAGIC WAND

The Wizard from Galacticus seems to transplant the themes of adventures into an arcade-style game.

As the Wizard, it is your task to fight off the evil forces. To do this you are equipped with a wand which you can rotate left and right.

The game features high resolution graphics and much of the BBC's sound options to enhance the other-world scenario. Could it be the beginning of a new trend — Dragons and Wizards — Wizard Emulator?

Program: The Wizard
Price: £5.95
Micro: BBC Model B
Supplier: Galacticus
Palmerton Park Place
15 Palmerton Road
Southampton SO9 1LL

CHECK-MATE

The first version of chess I have seen for the Commodore

64 is Grand Master from Audiotronics.

Claimed to be the strongest chess program, the game also features facilities like fast forward, and the chance to take back moves.

An interesting feature I have not seen before in a chess program is the chance to "not start" the computer's thought processes, which on higher levels can take a very long time, and force it to move at once.

The game is extensively packaged with a booklet on tactics, sample chess moves, a history of the game. It comes at a luxury price — £17.95.

Program: Grand Master
Price: £17.95
Micro: Commodore 64
Supplier: Audiotronics Ltd
PO Box 48
Reading Berks

DRUNK IN CHARGE



Motor Mania is described as a "standing cross country car rally" in which you use a large number of controls to try and avoid the drunken driver's car and cross your path.

Other hazards include potholes, road patches and broken glass. A high score is simply a matter of how long you last.

Program: Motor Mania
Price: £4.95
Micro: Commodore 64
Supplier: Audiotronics Ltd
PO Box 48
Reading Berks

Star Trek is designed to let people know what software is coming up in the market. It gives you a new game to play which you are about to enter. Send a copy and accompanying log details to: Star Trek Software, Popular Computing Weekly, 15 Oldcombe Street, London WC1C 7PL.

LOSERS

THIS WEEK'S
UNBEATABLE
PROGRAM

you sit
here hoping
you don't
make up
the remainder of
the losing
party



Zigurat



Fmily of languages

Logo isn't just a language—it's a philosophy and a family of languages which has been designed to help implement that philosophy. Logo came out of Seymour Papert's work with children (I only partly agree) at the Computer Center for Learning in schools. Papert calls this "the computer being used to assist the child."

As in Papert's vision, "the child programs in computer and, in doing so, both acquires a new kind of mastery over a piece of the real world and powerful terminology and establishes an intimate contact with some of the deepest ideas from science from mathematics, all from the use of intellectual model building (modeling in mathematics)."

The language has been evolved, therefore, to help the child obtain mastery over the machine in a Logo environment. Papert claims even a preschool child is in control (he believes that in using the computer, children are beginning to explore how they themselves think).

As their minds that thinking about thinking is an experience not shared by most adults (and this is what I want to which I designed). The designer needs to understand when people are using them in the culture. By the Papert means, I think, that education—be it by use of computers or be it by words and talk—must try to take into account what society is like.

To take into account what society is like does not mean we need more computer power, nor does it mean more computer science courses. Rather, it means many children, by not sharing children in the wrong patterns are nearly disadvantaged in the educational process.

Logo is designed to help all children, especially those lost to traditional methods of education. Whether it succeeds has to be seen.

Logo's designers followed a vision of an educational tool with no initial standing back and no initial opposition.

They have tried to make it possible for every young children to control the computer at will, even at the first use of the system. And yet they have tried to make it a general purpose programming system of some power.

They found that these two main goals were complementary rather than conflicting, but that there was not a suitable language in school.

Logo is a procedural language. Logo (and some are created by combining commands into process-called procedures). Logo procedures are perhaps more flexible than BBC Basic procedures, but they are being means as flexible as Fortran definitions. For example, to locate the value of a number:

```
TO SQUA A
  PRINT A * A
END
```

Logo is an interactive language in that any Logo command, whether built into the language or a defined procedure, can be executed by simply typing the command at the keyboard—just as one can instantly execute procedures in BBC Basic, or words in Fortran. Logo also has a built-in editor.

The data types that can be used in Logo not only include numbers and characters, but also compound structures called Lists. The potential of such a List feature may not be immediately obvious, but it can be powerful. List-processing capabilities are so powerful that most languages used in Artificial Intelligence need a list-processing function.

The List function in Logo is introduced by square brackets:

```
MAKE 'WORD [COMMONS LOGOS]
MAKE 'COMMONS [CON LAB LIBSOP ROFT]
MAKE 'COLOR [PINK LIGHTS TRACER NAME]
```

When we then refer to the word in a Logo procedure, it also includes the words of the word itself. This definition of the Commons might be altered to:

```
MAKE 'COMMONS [CON LAB ALLIANCE]
MAKE 'ALLIANCE [BIBSOP]
```

and then it might continue in next week's discussion. But will appear when I discuss some procedures. The idea of a list is in some ways the most important concept in Logo. Of course, Logo does have turtle graphics.

Billie Allen

Puzzle

Time-piece

Puzzle No 34



James' latest electronic toy—a calculator wristwatch—has got him and gone hazy.

It never shows the right time. He just pointed it looked and was surprised to find it exactly correct, to the minute. James was very surprised.

The watch had used the circuit board and contained the time keeping and calculator functions. The display shown by the watch was in fact the natural logarithm of the product of the hours and the minutes. For example, at 2:50 the display would read 1.09 (bury the first two digits in the right of the decimal point would be dropped).

At what time did I look at James' malfunctioning toy watch?

Available in Puzzle No 35

The program calculates the value of N from only 4 steps of $\ln A$. This represents the length of one side of the smallest room. From this A is calculated (the total number of this used), and that is used to determine if its square root is an integer.

```
10 LET N = 1
20 LET A = 6 * M - (4 * 4) - (4 * 4) - (4 * 4) - (4 * 4)
30 LET N = (A * 100) / (4 * 100)
40 LET M = (A * 100) / (4 * 100)
50 LET N = (A * 100) / (4 * 100)
60 LET N = (A * 100) / (4 * 100)
70 PRINT N
```

The smaller rooms are 12, 16, 20 and 24 feet square, and the hall is 40 feet square.

Winner of Puzzle No 33

The winner is David Jones, York Close, London who received £10.

Top 10

Rank	Game	Points
1	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	100
2	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	95
3	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	90
4	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	85
5	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	80
6	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	75
7	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	70
8	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	65
9	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	60
10	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	55

Top 10

Rank	Game	Points
1	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	100
2	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	95
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4	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	85
5	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	80
6	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	75
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8	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	65
9	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	60
10	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	55

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6	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	75
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8	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	65
9	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	60
10	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	55

AUTO-AIDA

ONCE UPON A TIME (AND
A REMARKABLE TIME) WHEN
COMPUTER GAMES WERE
EXTREMELY VIOLENT,
CORRUPTIVE AND BORN

WATT!

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ALL OVER THE WORLD
WANTED THE
\$4,000 Cash
& Oats
Guaranteed
by the U.S.



THE C
WENT W



GIVE FURNITURE
HAVE BEEN SHARON
FOR A NEED...

SHARON

IT MAY TAKE
YOU A LONG TIME!

ORDER FORM (or write us a note, if you don't want to merchandise your notes)
I WANT TO BECOME A PHARMACIST

[illegible]

100

	TYPE	Year	Location
BROADWAY 73	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.10	1	Excluded via
BEC 73K	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.10	1	Appt. Permit 2
22 SHERMAN AVE	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.10	1	Citygate, P. 1
EXBI 14K	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.5	1	via 1
APPROX. 10000	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.10	1	Citygate, P. 1

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1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

**• 1997: JAMES EARL RAY
RECEIVES 99 YEARS**

π

BUT NO ONE HAS
 FOUND THE
 GOLDEN SUMMIT
 OF PLUMMER VET

Dr. David G. Jones, D.D.
President, American Bible Society
Washington, D.C.